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BLACKBURN  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

for 1960

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R. C. WEBSTER

Medical Officer of Health

G. R. WHITE

Public Health Inspector.  
Meat and Food Inspector.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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H. Eccles, Esq.

Chairman of the Health Committee

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Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

G. R. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Health Office,  
19 St. James' Street,  
Accrington.

November, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1960 on the health of the district.

There appear to be no special points during the year which call for comments other than those contained in the body of the Report.

The continuing rise in the population of the district is, however, to be noted.

I wish to thank you Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Health Committee, for your consideration and support throughout the year and to thank the other Officers of the Council and particularly Mr. Clifford, the Clerk of the Council and Mr. White, the Senior Public Health Inspector, with whom I have immediate contacts, for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. WEBSTER.

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF  
THE AREA

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Area in Acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,469
Rateable Value (31st March, 1961) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£161,837	
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	£663	
Population, Census 1951 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,245	
Resident Population, mid-1960 (Registrar-General's Estimate) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,740	
Death rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6	
Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	

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The 14 villages in the Rural District of Blackburn are situated in either the fertile valley of the Ribble to the north or in the bleak moorland areas to the south of the district. Most of this area is given over to pasture and meadow-land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock-raising and the production of milk. In addition to agricultural employment there are 14 factories in the area engaged in cotton weaving, paper making and glazed earthenware manufacture.

In the post war years, the Council has developed Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water mains, Sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these Estates, also to provide for private development and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district. In consequence of this progress the use of land for housing development is increasing, the population of the district has increased 13.4% in the last 10 years and the rate now exceeds 3.2% per year.

Vital Statistics

Much of the population of the district is made up of retired persons which explains the low birth rate (16.1 per 1,000 live births) as compared with England and Wales (17.1 per 1,000 live births). The same circumstances, coupled with the fact that there are two large institutions in the area, reveal a death-rate (14.6 per 1,000 population) in excess of that for England and Wales (11.5 per 1,000 population).

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer and vascular disease of the nervous system. There were 3 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

### Infectious Diseases

There were 162 cases of infectious disease (including 3 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (55%) and dysentery (24%) (most of which were institutional). It would appear from school attendance returns that many children reported as absent because of measles and whooping cough are not officially notified.

There were 3 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1960, all pulmonary (1 male, 2 female). At the end of December there were 61 cases on the register as compared with 73 for 1959.

### Housing

306 houses have been erected by the Council and 613 by private enterprise since the end of the war. At the close of the year tenders were being invited for the construction of 22 old persons bungalows in the parish of Mellor. An examination of the applications for Council Houses reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

### Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that in 12 parishes most of the houses have a piped supply of water whereas two parishes which are sparsely populated and undulating country have no mains supply. One cannot see that it is possible to bring public mains to some of these areas at any reasonable cost.

### National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

### Local Health Services

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No. 5, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Service.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of Clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties but consideration will have to be given to make provision for increasing housing development. 4 of the parishes have Child Welfare Clinics and Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

### Ambulance Services

The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

### Child Welfare Clinics

Where mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:-

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday afternoons (2.0p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist School)	Monday afternoons (2.0p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday and Thursday afternoons (2.0p.m.)

### Specialist Treatment

Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailmont Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

### Midwives

The Midwives serving the area are as follows:-

Miss F. I. Grundy, District Nurses' Home,  
Branch Road, Mellor.

Mellor 313

Miss M. I. Lytle, 19 Calder Avenue,  
Billington.

Whalley 3113

District Nurses' Home, 58/62 Bolton Road,  
Darwen.

Darwen 1352

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births - Legitimate	206	109	97
Illegitimate	6	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	212	112	100
Still Births - Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	2	1
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age			
- Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	2	1
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age			
- Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	2	1
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age			
- Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	-	1
Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population		Blackburn	England
Total (all forms) -		R.D.C.	& Wales
Crude Rate	14.3		
Adjusted Rate	14.6	11.5	
Respiratory T.B.	0.20	0.068	
Malignant neoplasms, etc.	2.44	2.16	
Live birth rates per 1,000 estimated population			
Crude Rate	14.4		
Adjusted Rate	16.1	17.1	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	14.0	19.7	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	NIL	0.39	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.2	21.7	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.2	15.6	
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.7		
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	18.6		

## CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	99	112	211
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	2	3
2. Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	1	2	3
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	4	8
11. " " lung	3	-	3
12. " " breast	-	4	4
13. " " uterus	-	2	2
14. " " others	8	10	18
15. Leukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Lesions of nervous system	19	19	38
18. Coronary disease, Angina	20	17	37
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	4
20. Other heart diseases	12	23	35
21. Other circulatory diseases	3	5	8
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	8	2	10
24. Bronchitis	2	2	4
25. Other respiratory diseases	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	-	3
32. Other diseases	9	13	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide	-	-	-

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

Disease	Total cases							25 and over		Age unknown	
	at all ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	over	unknown
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	11	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1
Measles	89	2	7	6	12	9	41	6	5	1	-
Whooping Cough	17	-	-	3	4	1	7	1	-	-	1
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysenter	39	-	-	-	1	F	8	7	6	10	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	160	2	7	9	17	15	65	15	11	15	4

Tuberculosis

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-resp.	
Years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-

New Housing

Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January 1960.

Pre-war	-	80
Post-war	-	306

Post-war Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses	346
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Houses erected by Local Authority during 1960	Nil.
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Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1960	Nil.
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Houses erected by private enterprise

Post-war to January, 1960	473
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Completed during 1960	140
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42 Wellington St. (St. John's),  
Blackburn.

October, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

It will be seen from my report that the year 1960 was a busy year with new problems such as Brucella Abortus in milk and the re-licensing of Caravans occupying much time.

With the spate of new building in the area the population continued to increase and the refuse collection service experienced much difficulty in coping with the increased tonnage. Advertisements in the press for additional labour produced no results.

The inspections of food premises, housing repairs, drainage improvements and sampling of food all play their part in maintaining the improved standard of environmental hygiene that has made so much progress over the past five years. This progress has been stimulated by the Council's extension of sewers and watermains in the area.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Health Committee in particular for their confidence and support, which assists considerably in keeping the department operating smoothly. I must also record my appreciation to the Chief Officers of the Council for their continued co-operation during the year.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE.

Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supplies

The number of inhabited houses in the area is 4299

3800 (88.4%) being supplied by public mains.

499 (11.6%) served by private spring supplies.

Of the above-mentioned approximately 250 (5.8%) have no internal piped supplies. The parishes of Tockholes and Pickup Bank (excluding Belthorn) are entirely dependent on spring supplies and excluding these two areas there are 252 houses (5.8%) without a public mains supply, almost all of which are isolated cottages or farms.

The Council is not a 'Statutory water undertaking', water being supplied by neighbouring authorities. Numerous large extensions to water mains have been carried out since the war, the Council having paid the cost or guaranteed revenue to the water suppliers.

Routine sampling of water from public mains is normally carried out and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings. However, during the year, only 1 sample from public mains was submitted for bacteriological analysis, the sample was satisfactory. 1 sample from private supplies was analysed and found to be satisfactory.

### Drainage and Sewers

There are 3 separate Sewage Disposal Works in the area, serving the major parts of the parishes of Billington, Livesey, Pleasington, Wilpshire, Salesbury and part of Clayton-le-Dale. The Langho Colony and Brockhall Hospital are also served by these works. The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation, and sprinkler filtration.

A comprehensive scheme for extensions and new Sewage Disposal Works was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer in 1947 and approved in principle by the Council. The greater part of these improvements have either been completed or are in progress.

### Pleasington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

A major scheme outstanding is a proposal to abandon the Pleasington Disposal Works which serves the parishes of Pleasington and Livesey and pump the sewage into the new Blackburn Corporation Sewer which is under construction and runs through the parish of Pleasington.

### Barker Lane - Mellor/Ramsgreave Sewerage Scheme

A scheme has been prepared for submission to the Ministry for seweraging 77 houses in Barker Lane and providing for future development in this area. It is proposed to discharge the sewerage into the Blackburn Corporation Sewer via the Corporation pumping station which will be enlarged for this purpose.

### Relief Sewers

Consideration has been given to the construction of relief sewers in the parishes of Livesey and Billington to provide for the extensive development now taking place in those areas.

### Public Cleansing Service

#### General Comments

In this age of mechanisation it is difficult to find ~~normal~~<sup>manual</sup> workers for the hard and uncongenial task of refuse collection, particularly when in an area such as this there are more vacancies for labourers than men available, and higher wages are obtainable in private industry. The supervision of this essential service is an onerous and unenviable duty. For several months during 1960 bad weather and an outbreak of influenza resulted in staff shortages and for weeks there were as many as 6 workmen out of 16 absent from work. During this time it was feared there would be a complete breakdown in the service - men who had been employed in the department for years became rightfully disgruntled at continually having to make extra effort to keep the service going. With the return of better weather conditions eased slightly but as residential development continued to increase the available staff was fully taxed. The workmen are provided with 3 sets of overalls each year and are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproof coats and leggings for inclement weather.

#### Refuse Collection

The Council operate Dennis refuse vehicles, designed specially for municipal work. The number of narrow backs in the district necessitates vehicles of short wheelbase and up to 1960 side-loaders had to be used. During 1960 a compression vehicle of 8/12 cu.yd. capacity was purchased with a view to increasing the capacity of load, with consequent deduction in mileage. Considerable trouble with the hydraulic system has been experienced, and for a small local authority, without its own maintenance staff, it is questionable whether this type of vehicle has any advantages over the side-loader. The need for repeated operation of the hydraulically operated ram prevents the driver from assisting with the emptying of dustbins.

The department operates:-

- 2 - 8 cu.yd. Dennis refuse side-loaders
- 1 - 8/12 cu.yd. Compressor on a Dennis Chassis
- 1 - Cesspool Emptier on Dennis Chassis
- 1 - Fordson 2/3 tons Truck.

Collection of house refuse is undertaken by direct labour at all but 75 houses. 4 contracts with private collectors, involving 75 houses are still in operation in scattered localities, the roads being so bad that they are only traversable by farm tractors. The contracts are held by farmers and as they have labour problems of their own it is doubtful whether they will continue to undertake this work much longer.

#### Refuse Disposal

There are 3 refuse tips in use in the area and a system of semi-controlled tipping is in operation. The term 'semi-controlled' is used because the supply of soil for adequate covering is almost unobtainable in this locality. Daily covering of refuse tips was previously effected by the use of furnace clinker from local factories but owing to change-overs from coal to oil there is now only 1 factory where limited supplies can be obtained.

#### Nightsoil Collection and Disposal

During the year there was a reduction of only 5 pail closets arising from conversion schemes but the Council still collects nightsoil from 442 cottages scattered over the district. An endeavour must be made to drastically reduce this figure because there is bound to be difficulty in retaining labour on this type of work.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptier, with nightsoil attachment, which has been in use for 7 years, gives excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents disposed of through sewer manholes.

#### Emptying of Cesspools

There are several hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area and only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertake the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with an additional charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service it was resolved that the work be undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 88 persons made requests for this service.

#### Salvaged Materials

The quantity of salvage reclaimed continues to increase although prices are much lower than a few years ago. Most of the paper and rags are separated by the workmen but if householders would keep all their salvage separate the amount of salvage collected would be much greater.

The amount of salvage reclaimed by this Council is far

greater per head of population than many other even larger authorities. The average collection of waste paper for Rural Authorities which do salvage this material is 6 tons per thousand population and the figure for the Blackburn Rural District is 13.3 tons.

The value of salvaged materials continued to fall during the year although the total revenue increased by £169 to a total of £2,236.

#### Provision of Dustbins

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Such a scheme could be provided at a cost of little more than a penny rate and would give a more hygienic and easier service to operate. Galvanised dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

#### Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings the Council provides a free service. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20% for administrative purposes, is made for the work done at business premises.

Rodent Contracts are in force for treatment of farm premises but towards the end of the year the Rodent Operative left the Council's employment and it was not possible to complete the work before the end of the year, nor was it possible to recruit another operative.

As in previous years, the only locality where sewers are infested is Cherry Tree. This is due to old sewers, the proximity of the canal and the industrial establishments. The banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal were again treated against rats.

#### CARAVAN SITES

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into operation during the year and 5 applications were received from those already licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936. One licence was in respect of 50 holiday caravans, one for 28 holiday caravans and three for individual caravans.

In addition 5 huts were re-licensed under sec.269 of the Public Health Act, 1936

The Council's site standards were adapted to include certain matters recommended in the Model Conditions for site licences.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the area. 11 of these have a public mains supply of water, yet 3 schools have no proper drainage and are served by pail-closets. One of these schools is adjacent the sewer but the work is shelved each year on account of proposed alterations which appear to be as far off as ever. There is a real need for the improvement of washing and dining facilities at most schools in the area, and progress in implementing recommendations is slow. It is essential that this accommodation is as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided in the forming of good habits.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 12 factory chimneys in the area and 11 observations were taken during the year. In no case was any serious emission of dark smoke observed. The types of firing at these twelve factories is as follows:-

Hand firing	2
Mechanical stokers	5
Oil firing	2
Vacant factories	3

## PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are 77 underground tanks in the area which are licensed by the Council for the storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for licensing conditions and since 1958 48 tanks which have been in use for 20 years or more, have been subjected to an air pressure test, and four were found to be defective and were filled with water. The Council have agreed to require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34, etc. years from installation.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk Sampling

17 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area and all were found to be satisfactory. Reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory that samples of milk obtained by the County Officers from 5 retailers of designated milks and submitted for biological examination were found to contain brucella organisms.

A total of 241 individual cow samples were collected from these farms and 27 cows were found to be giving infected milk. A few of these cows were sold for beef but the remainder were segregated from other stock and the milk sent for pasteurisation. It was found that compliance with these conditions was a hindrance to producer-retailers and in some cases the cost was high.

The result was that the farmers disposed of the cows giving infected milk in the open market, quite legitimately, and so increased the danger of the spread of infection to other herds.

#### Ice-cream

There are 35 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases, the ice-cream is wrapped and only 6 different makes are retailed.

#### Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Most of these were killed at a slaughter-house which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the district.

#### Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district was:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	40
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	-
Meat shops	7
Bakers	6
Fried Fish Shops	2
Shops selling mainly Sugar confectionery etc.	5
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	41

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING  
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY  
AND OTHER WORK

Inspections under the Public Health Act	96
Inspections under the Housing Acts	114
Inspections in connection with Housing Grants	38
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	25
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	8
Rooms Disinfected	NIL
Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling	99
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	56
Inspections of Meat Shops	30
Inspections of Bakehouses	16
Inspections of Provision Shops	52
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	2
Inspections of Ice-cream Premises	28
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	19
Inspections of Licensed Premises	15
Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses)	34
Inspections of Schools	8
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	1
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	602
Inspections of drains	269
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	37
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	29
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control	116
Smoke Observations	11
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	1
Inspections under Waste Foods Order	10
Miscellaneous Inspections	79
	—
Total	1795
	—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	31	22	164	43
Number inspected	31	22	164	43

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	1	4
Percentage diseased other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	25.8%	NIL	0.61%	14%

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	2.3%

Cysticercosis

No evidence found

## HOUSING INSPECTIONS

### 1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	94
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	177
(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	85
(2)	Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	111

### 2. Houses Demolished:-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons
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#### In Clearance Areas:

- (1) Houses unfit for human habitation -
- (2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. -
- (3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 -

#### Not in Clearance Areas:

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 4 -
- (5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health -
- (6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts -
- (7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders -

### 3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number
--	--------

- (1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 2 2
- (2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 -
- (3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 -

### 4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
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- (1) After informal action by local authority 43 -
- (2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts -
- (b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957 -
- (3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 -

HOUSING ACT, 1936 : PARTS II AND III  
 HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 : SECTION I  
 Required Form of Proposals

Local Authority ... BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.....

County ..... LANCASTER.....

Total number of permanent dwellings in the local authority's area 3818.

Part 1. The total problem

- (i) Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ... ... .270..
- (ii) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all houses in (i) ... ..10..

Part 2. Orders already made, etc.

- (iii) Number of houses in (i) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority ... ... .NIL..
- (iv) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative ... ... ... ... .NIL..

Part 3. Action in the first five years

- (v) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years ... ... ... .NIL..
- (vi) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister ... ... ..59..
- (vii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation ... ... .NIL..
- (viii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v), and (iv) to be demolished in five years ... ... ... ..59..
- (ix) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... ... ... ..52..

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	From Public Mains		From Private Supplies	
	Direct to houses		e.g. wells, springs, etc.	
	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population
1. Baldershope	111	335	15	45
2. Billington	778	4150	44	132
3. Clayton-le-Dale	243	687	29	87
4. Dinckley	25	82	2	6
5. Eccleshill	119	325	9	27
6. Livesey	1081	2853	51	153
7. Mellor	426	1306	34	102
8. Osbaldeston	43	227	-	-
9. Pleasington	133	432	49	147
10. Ramsgreave	271	751	19	57
11. Salesbury	112	287	7	21
12. Tockholes	-	-	140	348
13. Wilpshire	432	1854	20	60
14. Yate & Pickup Bank	35	82	80	184
 Total - Whole District	 3800	 13371	 499	 1369

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	Nil
Pail Closets	384
Ashpits	Nil
No. of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	3975
No. of Houses with Waste Water Closets	50
No. of Premises with Moveable ashbins	4002
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	5

RODENT CONTROL.

Sewer Maintenance Treatments.

First Half Year - 1960.

MAY (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Castor Sugar and Paranitrophenol).

Manholes test-baited	47
Manholes showing prebait 'take'	7
Manholes treated on five successive visits until 'no takes' recorded	8

Second Half Year - 1960.

It was not possible to treat the sewers in the second half of the year. The weather was unfavourable for outside work at the year end and in consequence a number of workmen left the scavenging department for other employment. The Rodent Operative had to spend much of his time assisting the refuse collectors and eventually left the department.

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## RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1960

	Dwelling- houses	Agricultural Premises	All other Premises	Totals
No. of properties in District	3,914	352	273	4539
No. of properties inspected	36	47	4	87
Total inspections and routine visits	69	420	29	518
No. found infested by rats				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	25	45	2	72
No. found infested by mice				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	11	2	2	14
No. of infested premises treated by Council	36	47	4	87
Total No. of treatments carried out	36	188	16	240

Public Cleansing

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:-

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
198,114	18,339	179,775	2,238	5687	10	-

Salvage

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:-

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	195	17	-	-	1537	4	-
Kitchen Waste	33	8	3	-	161	13	4
Textiles	5	16	2	9	102	7	3
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	1	1	1	62	10	11
Scrap Iron	102	3	2	-	372	14	6
	338	7	-	10	£2236	10	-
Profit on Dustbins for the year					42	10	10
	338	7	-	10	£2279	-	10

Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
226	135,600	256	-	-

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY

BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

SALVAGE		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Waste Paper		108	90	115	116	126	139	156	151	171	196
Kitchen Waste		58	53	49	53	48	41	38	37	32	33
Rags		8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6
Non-Ferrous Metals		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrap Iron		39	51	70	91	103	126	112	98	101	102
Jam Jars		4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		$217\frac{1}{2}$	$203\frac{1}{2}$	$241\frac{1}{2}$	267	284	312	312	292	310	338
REVENUE		£2,600	£1,717	£1,508	£1,821	£2,136	£2,373	£2,421	£2,047	£2,067	£2,236

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

The following table shows visits made to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	9	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	34	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	11	11	10	-
Total	49	54	16	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred				
			To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	10	10	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	16	16	-	-	-	-	





